

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS  
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



DATE DUE



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING  
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

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### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.  
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.  
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.  
C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.  
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

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## MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854 is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT

### CHANGES IN THE BOARD

John J. Smith of Arlington was nominated a trustee on June 30, 1938, by Governor Charles F. Hurley (to fill the unexpired term of Judge James W. McDonald, deceased).

Katherine L. Horgan of Lynn and John W. Corcoran of Newton were nominated by Governor Charles F. Hurley on Oct. 5, 1938, to succeed Ruth Evans O'Keefe and Benjamin F. Felt, whose terms had expired.

Mr. Benjamin Felt was a member of the Board for nearly 12 years, serving during that time as Chairman of the Board, and also as Chairman of the Parole Committee for the Lyman School for Boys.

Mrs. O'Keefe served as Vice-Chairman of the Board and was a member of the Parole Committees for the Lyman School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls.

### MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1938 the Board has held 11 regular meetings and one special meeting, in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,444 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

### VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 99 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 104 times during the year.

### COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1938.*

	1936	1937	1938
Lyman School for Boys .....	223	256	227
Industrial School for Boys .....	274	323	327
Industrial School for Girls .....	115	137	135

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1938; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1938.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1938
	1936	1937	1938		
Lyman School for Boys .....	355	370	309	480	377
Industrial School for Boys .....	263	263	312	319	280
Industrial School for Girls .....	266	252	249	297	220

TABLE 3.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1938.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1929 .....	326	355	199	880
1930 .....	306	436	177	919
1931 .....	252	410	183	845
1932 .....	235	402	152	789
1933 .....	214	328	129	671
1934 .....	234	417	132	783
1935 .....	249	365	159	773
1936 .....	223	274	115	612
1937 .....	256	323	137	716
1938 .....	227	327	135	689
Totals .....	2,522	3,637	1,518	7,677

#### TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1938, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,443, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1938.

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys .....	377	1,086	1,463
Industrial School for Boys .....	280	975	1,255
Industrial School for Girls .....	220	505	725
Totals .....	877	2,566	3,443

#### PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1937 and 1938 is shown by the following figures.

#### AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1937	1938
Lyman School for Boys .....	11.0 months	8 months
Industrial School for Boys .....	9.5 months	10 months
Industrial School for Girls .....	18.1 months	20.4 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

#### HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 110 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 74. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 36.



# LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DUBOIS, *Superintendent*

The educational program of the Lyman School for Boys was based on the following cardinal principles of education:—Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship. All staff members are considered teachers of children and efforts were made to improve their understanding of child nature and their methods of teaching. The most helpful method of staff training proved to be the group discussions of problem cases conducted in round table fashion. This conference method was more successful during the past year than it was the previous year—largely because the members of the staff were less hesitant about contributing to the discussion.

The guidance program was developed and improved during the year. The inauguration of a program of orientation for newly committed boys was probably the most important step taken towards making our guidance program function more effectively. The type of life and schooling which the boys have been accustomed to before coming to the Lyman School are so different from the program at the Lyman School that they need carefully planned assistance if their readjustments are to be made in a satisfactory manner. The principal objectives in our orientation program are to give the boy a proper attitude towards his commitment and a clear understanding of what the school can do to help him. This program has been of value in getting boys adjusted to the life of the school and its training program in a minimum of time. The instructor of the classes in orientation, a man trained and experienced in the field of guidance, has a schedule which provides him with the opportunity to follow up each boy frequently during his stay at the school. The follow-up work is of great importance in any program of guidance.

The guidance program has been developed further by providing time for the assistant superintendent to confer with each individual boy at least once a month in the presence of the cottage father. At these conferences the boy's progress in his cottage, school, work, and recreational assignments was studied. As a result of this study it was determined whether or not changes of assignments were necessary and the number of merits the boy was entitled to receive for the month. This monthly check-up by the assistant superintendent has accomplished a great deal towards making standards of marking and treatment more uniform throughout the school. It has been of further value in providing cottage fathers with the opportunity to discuss problem cases and to secure advice as to improvement in their methods of working with such cases. These developments in the guidance program have contributed in a large measure to the smooth functioning of the school.

Most delinquency occurs in the so-called leisure hours—those hours in the boy's day when he is not in school, at work, or otherwise occupied in wholesome activity. These are the hours when our boys find themselves assigned to their cottages under the direction of the cottage fathers. The success of the training school in its efforts to restore delinquent boys to the community prepared to function according to accepted standards of behavior will depend to a large degree upon the success of the cottage program in providing wholesome activities leading to sound habits in the use of leisure time. On the other hand, a poorly supervised cottage program may provide time and opportunity for boys to develop delinquent ideas and desires through unsupervised conversations and may as a consequence contribute to the undoing of the constructive work of the school in its other phases. A full time supervisor of cottage training took his place on the staff during the past year. His entire time is devoted to assisting the cottage fathers in planning and conducting the work of recreation and guidance. The cottage life has taken on a new aspect since the inauguration of a fuller and richer program of cottage activities, consisting of hobby work, game tournaments, garden projects, individual and group indoor games, club organization, reading and discussion groups. Throughout this program it has been the aim to arouse

interests which can be carried on in the home and community when the boy leaves the school.

The cottage mothers contributed to the home training to a much greater extent during the past year than in former years. Efforts were made to give the cottages a warmer, more homelike appearance through the medium of carefully planned selection of decorations and furnishings. All cottages are in better condition than they were a year ago. The outlying cottages at Riverview and Berlin were made particularly attractive through renovation during the year. The training program for cottage mothers conducted by their supervisor resulted in greater interest and more effective work as the cottage mothers came to the realization that their part in the home training program called for something in addition to cooking and house-keeping.

The policy established in 1937 of making the initial training period one of about eight months' duration, and lengthening subsequent periods of training necessitated by failure after release from the school was continued during the past year. The value of this procedure lies in that those who demonstrate that they need long periods of training get them, while those who are prepared to adjust properly in the open community under normal conditions have the opportunity to do so. The figures for 1938 show a 15% reduction in the number of boys returned to the school through the courts for improper conduct than were returned through the courts in 1937, the year in which the new policy with regard to the length of the training period was inaugurated. These figures, supplemented by the judgment of the school officials, seem to indicate that a continuance of the present policy regarding the length of stay in the school is desirable.

The physical plant of the school was maintained in good condition and many improvements were made. Attention was focused on improving the living quarters of the boys and staff members with the result that all cottages are more comfortable, attractive and homelike. Improvements in the heating plant were carried through by a special appropriation. The installation of new and modern pasteurizing equipment during the past year was a necessary and valuable improvement. Considerable progress was made in remodeling Willow Cottage which is situated at the entrance to the Lyman School grounds.

The hurricane of last September did much damage to the appearance of the grounds and considerable damage to buildings. About five hundred trees were blown down on the main grounds of the school. The poultry plant, a hay storage barn, and a wagon shed were completely destroyed. A large piazza roof was torn off the service buildings. Ventilators, slate and flashings were blown off the roofs of many buildings. Windows were broken and casings loosened in cottages and barns. The work of clearing roads and grounds, covering roofs and closing in windows was a large order. The morale of the staff and boys remained high through this trying period. There remained, of course, much work to be done replacing buildings, making the buildings repairs permanent, removing stumps, and cutting up trees. Although the hurricane damage interfered seriously with our program of improving the physical plant and grounds, there was no serious injury to any person or loss of life.

The farm program undertaken for the year was carried on against tremendous odds, and all farm activities suffered due to various unfavorable conditions. A month of heavy rains during the growing and haying season made it impossible to get any satisfactory results. Garden and forage crops were seriously damaged by excessive rainfall and a subsequent muddy condition which made it impossible to cultivate the crops properly. The poor condition of the hay was felt in decreased dairy production. The loss of the poultry plant was a serious handicap to the poultry project.

The activities of the school such as the band, drum corps, athletic teams, and sports programs were exceptionally well directed, and their excellent work contributed much to the life and spirit of the school. The good sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct of the boys in competition and contests with outside schools caused favorable comments.



## REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

NATHAN GOLDMAN

The work of the mental hygiene clinic was carried out along essentially the same lines as in the previous years. Various modifications were made in the methods, techniques and tests used—some were adopted permanently, while others were rejected after a trial period. Useful information concerning attitudes and early experiences was obtained from personal histories written by the boys.

In order to acquaint boys with the purposes of the Lyman School and with the opportunities for training available to the boys, an orientation class was instituted, to be attended by boys during the first week of commitment. These classes were conducted by the supervising school master.

An attempt to establish better rapport with the courts through a letter written to the committing judge after consideration of the boy's personality and problems by the classification committee, giving our impression of the boy and our plans for his training, brought an interesting response and request to continue sending such information.

Two hundred twenty-five (225) new boys were interviewed on commitment. Each one was seen as soon as he entered the institution and then again at least twice during the three-week stay in the receiving cottage. Several of the boys were interviewed more often, due to special problems which arose. A few boys were interviewed on the request of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or a cottage master, because of various personality manifestations.

Classification conferences were held weekly, the committee having been augmented by the addition of the supervising school master. Recommendations were made for the commitment of 5 boys to mental hospitals for observation—4 of these boys were kept for an extended period of observation, while the 5th was returned after ten days. All five were diagnosed as psychopathic personalities of varying degrees, but none was committable as psychotic. Several attempts made to place boys in schools for the feeble-minded were unsuccessful, due to the crowded condition in the State schools. One boy was accepted at the Wrentham State School, and one boy was committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.

Both the psychologist and the psychometrist, upon request of the superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, have visited that institution from time to time for conferences with the superintendent and for the purposes of interviewing and testing certain individual girls who seemed to need some special attention. They now divide their time among the three institutions under the care and management of the Trustees.

Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) boys were given the following examinations at the Lyman School—227 school tests; 103 Kuhlmann-Anderson battery; 54 Stanford-Binet examinations (old form); 34 Stanford-Binet examinations (form M); 30 Stanford-Binet examinations (form L); 226 K-S Clinical formboards; 219 Porteus Mazes; 218 Healy Picture Completion II; 15 Detroit Learning Aptitudes; 3 Kent-Rosanoff Association; 2 Durrell Reading Capacity; 2 Durrell Reading Achievement; and 1 Durrell Reading Analysis.

The median I. Q. was found to be 83. Nineteen per cent (19%) of the boys fell in the feeble-minded group (I. Q. below 70), while 21% were rated as of borderline intelligence (I. Q. 70-79); 22% fell within average limits (I. Q. 90-110); and only 1.9% were in the high average and superior groups.

More work of a remedial or therapeutic nature is being planned for the coming year. Time is being set aside each day for the consideration of special problems and follow-up work with boys after their initial observation periods. Provisions are being made for a periodic check-up on each boy. Various diagnostic tests are being considered for routine use.

Routine work has taken up the major portion of the time of the psychologist. However, an attempt is being made to minimize the amount of routine work so as to leave more time for study of the individual, and if possible, for an investigation of the wealth of material on juvenile delinquencies in the files.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1938, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 379.
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patient, 13,981.
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 569.
Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,708.
Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 568.
Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 6.75.
Average number of out-patients in infirmary, daily, 38.33.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 60.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 10.
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 214.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 490.
Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 342.
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 17.
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 60.
Worcester City Hospital, 4.
Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 2.
Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 4.
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 227.
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 16.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat conditions, 938.
Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 127.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 109.
Number of treatments for furunculosis, 274.
Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils, 18.
Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 40.
Number of inmates given glasses, 28.
Contagious cases: Chickenpox, 7; mumps, 1; lobar pneumonia, 2.
Among the special cases treated were the following: Hernia, 1; appendectomy, 1; for correction of nasal deformity, 2; concussion of brain, 1; fracture of forearm, 5.

### Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 892; copper cement fillings, 670; porcelain fillings, 298; extractions, 361; treatments, 156; and prophylaxis, 685.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1937.....	320
Committed during the year.....	222
Re-committed during the year.....	2
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	3
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	140
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	143
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	32
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	30
Returned from absence without leave.....	37
Returned from hospitals.....	18
Returned from court.....	14
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	1
Returned from leave of absence.....	24
	667
	*987
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	330
Paroled to others than relatives.....	33
Boarded in foster homes.....	121
Absent without leave.....	48
Released to hospitals.....	18
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	10
Transferred to State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.....	3
Released to court on habeas.....	16
Released to court and commitment revoked.....	1
Released to court and committed to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	1
Released to court and committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	2
Committed to Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	2
Granted leave of absence.....	23
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1938.....	610
	377

\*This represents 598 individuals.



TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1938, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1938	Previously	Totals
Barnstable .....	2	130	132
Berkshire .....	4	513	517
Bristol .....	19	1,669	1,688
Dukes .....	—	32	32
Essex .....	37	2,439	2,476
Franklin .....	1	147	148
Hampden .....	15	1,378	1,393
Hampshire .....	4	258	262
Middlesex .....	29	3,570	3,599
Nantucket .....	—	31	31
Norfolk .....	13	853	866
Plymouth .....	7	481	488
Suffolk .....	82	4,057	4,139
Worcester .....	14	1,839	1,853
Totals .....	227	17,397	17,624

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Fathers born in United States..	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17	11	22
Mothers born in United States	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22	31	29
Fathers foreign born.....	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21	26	23
Mothers foreign born .....	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20	10	21
Both parents born in United States .....	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92	107	85
Both parents foreign born ....	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87	95	83
Nativity of both parents unknown	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2	10	6
Nativity of one parent unknown	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4	10	11
Per cent of foreign parentage..	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2	46.2
Per cent of American parentage	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0	48.7
Per cent of unknown parentage	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	1.8	5.8	5.1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Born in United States .....	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214	247	227
Foreign born .....	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6	6	—
Unknown nativity .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1938	1885 to 1937	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six .....	—	—	5	5
Seven .....	1	17	25	43
Eight .....	1	70	115	186
Nine .....	3	245	231	479
Ten .....	14	556	440	1,010
Eleven .....	20	1,039	615	1,674
Twelve .....	34	1,926	748	2,708
Thirteen .....	48	2,939	897	3,884
Fourteen .....	85	4,295	778	5,158
Fifteen .....	19	478	913	1,410
Sixteen .....	2	42	523	567
Seventeen .....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen .....	—	3	17	20
Unknown .....	—	12	32	44
	227	11,626	5,518	17,371

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Had parents .....	159
Had no parents .....	8
Had father only .....	20
Had mother only .....	40
Had step-father .....	20
Had step-mother .....	10
Had parents separated .....	25
Had intemperate father .....	86
Had intemperate mother .....	6
Had both parents intemperate .....	24
Had attended church .....	218
Had never attended church .....	9
Were attending school .....	227
Had been arrested before .....	195
Had been inmates of other institutions .....	44
Had used tobacco .....	147
Parents owning residence .....	30
Members of family had been arrested .....	132

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Months
1	—	2	13	—	10		
2	—	3	5	—	11		
2	—	4	5	1	0		
22	—	5	6	1	1		
47	—	6	3	1	2		
57	—	7	0	1	3		
30	—	8	0	1	4		
26	—	9	1	1	5		
			1	1	6		

Total number paroled for first time during year, 221. Average length of stay in school, 8 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Breaking and entering	41	Malicious injury to property	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	39	Malicious mischief	1
Larceny	84	Obstructing railroad passage	2
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	5	Assault and battery	6
Robbery	1	Assault with intent to rob	1
Having burglarious tools	1	Shooting rifle at boys	1
Delinquent	5	Indecent assault	1
Running away	11	Lewdness	3
Stubbornness	17	Exposure of person	1
Violation Training School Rules	1		
Breaking glass	5	Total	*227

\*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	687	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
Average for ten years	420.04	252.2	605.7	172.6

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys, 1929-1938.					
A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.					
Years		Years			
1929	14.18	1934	14.50		
1930	14.24	1935	14.31		
1931	14.36	1936	14.54		
1932	14.34	1937	14.27		
1933	14.50	1938	14.14		
B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.					
Months		Months			
1929	12.05	1934	13.05		
1930	12.15	1935	12.79		
1931	12.23	1936	11.68		
1932	12.84	1937	11.00		
1933	13.18	1938	8.00		
C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.					
Years		Years			
1929	13.32	1934	13.54		
1930	13.23	1935	13.45		
1931	13.45	1936	13.37		
1932	13.40	1937	13.50		
1933	12.29	1938	13.46		
D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.					
1929	359	1934	353		
1930	382	1935	327		
1931	412	1936	369		
1932	401	1937	349		
1933	468	1938	345		
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.					
Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1929	\$8.80	\$8.76	1934	\$10.25	\$10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1935	12.06	11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.89
1932	9.38	9.36	1937	15.56	15.47
1933	9.29	9.27	1938	18.64	18.52

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	1	6th	30	Special Class	36
2nd	1	7th	44	Continuation	5
3rd	5	8th	35	Ungraded	2
4th	18	9th	13		
5th	30	High School	7	Total	227

## REPORT OF TREASURER

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

## CASH ACCOUNT

*Receipts*

Income	
Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$89.32
Sales.....	1,823.52
Miscellaneous:—	
Refunds, account previous years.....	7.81
	<u>\$1,920.65</u>

*Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth*

Maintenance appropriations:—	
Advance .....	\$22,000.00
Current year refunds .....	435.34
On account of maintenance .....	164,000.71
	<u>186,436.05</u>
	<u>\$188,356.70</u>

*Payments*

To Treasury of Commonwealth:—	
Institution income .....	\$1,912.84
Refunds, account of previous years.....	7.81
Current year refunds .....	435.34
	<u>2,355.99</u>
Maintenance appropriations:—	
Return of advance .....	\$22,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	164,000.71
	<u>186,000.71</u>
	<u>\$188,356.70</u>

## MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year .....	\$308,687.05
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	299,273.94
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	<u>\$9,413.11</u>

*Analysis of Expenses*

Personal services .....	\$161,617.83
Religious instruction .....	2,186.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	3,209.63
Food .....	32,832.61
Clothing and materials .....	14,445.47
Heat and other plant operations.....	34,308.89
Medical and general care.....	5,421.05
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,161.44
Farm .....	15,768.05
Garage and grounds .....	3,078.08
Repairs, ordinary .....	7,837.66
Repairs and renewals .....	10,407.23
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$299,273.94</u>

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

For the purchase and installation of equipment for power plant at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount .....	\$52,500.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	\$7,872.42
Expended during previous year (1936-37).....	44,535.12
	<u>52,407.54</u>
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$92.46</u>
For changes and additions to power plant at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount .....	\$45,000.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	850.04
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$44,149.96</u>
To repair damages caused by hurricane at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount .....	\$16,400.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	3,271.47
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$13,128.53</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 308.69.

Total cost of maintenance, \$299,273.94.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$18.64.

Receipts from sales, \$1,823.52.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.115.

All other institution receipts, \$89.32.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.005.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$18.52.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY,  
*Comptroller.*



# 12 VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1938.

## REAL ESTATE

Land .....	\$57,525.67	
Buildings .....	862,233.59	
Total real estate .....		\$919,759.26

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property .....		\$172,018.02
Total valuation of property.....		\$1,091,777.28

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

### LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

#### Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	320	—	320
Number received during the year.....	667	—	667
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	610	—	610
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	377	—	377
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	308.69	—	308.69
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	105.907	43.983	149.89

#### Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1937.....	1,227
Released on parole during year 1938.....	484
Total .....	1,711
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	625
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1938.....	1,086
Net loss .....	141

#### Expenditures for the Institution

##### CURRENT EXPENSES:—\*

1. Salaries .....	\$161,617.83
2. Subsistence .....	32,832.61
3. Clothing .....	14,445.47
4. Ordinary repairs .....	7,837.66
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	82,540.37
Total for institution .....	\$299,273.94

#### Expenditures for Parole Branch<sup>1</sup>

Salaries .....	\$47,775.49
Office and other expenses .....	23,034.78
Boarded boys .....	25,723.77
Total .....	\$96,534.04
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$7,970.65

<sup>1</sup>The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys” and instruction in public schools of boys “boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

##### \*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The school recognizes, as always, its unique and difficult educational task. Boys committed to the school are often unwilling students, not always eager to take advantage of the many opportunities which the school offers. They have been failures in their respective communities often over a long period. Many have had the benefits accruing from constantly improving social service in the community. The school endeavors to redirect and reeducate them within

a limited period, and is increasingly successful in its attempts. The task is made doubly difficult by the calibre of boy coming to the school. Personality defects seem exaggerated and poor attitudes are exceptionally common. A general apathy—physical, mental and moral—and a marked increase in feeble-mindedness, are characteristics of many present-day commitments.

To provide a treatment program for these boys, the school organizes itself for purposes of guidance into groups dealing primarily with academic education, vocational and occupational education, social education (including home life, music, dramatics and recreation), religious education, and personal counselling. This set-up makes for a definitely educational program designed to teach boys to live together, work together, and play together, and differs from an ordinary educational program only in its degree of intensity, concentration, and breadth of viewpoint.

Character education is one of the prime objectives, and an endeavor is made to utilize all the rich opportunities that a twenty-four-hour school especially offers for developing character through meeting real situations that arise in day to day living.

Small academic classes, organized on a study basis, and designed to provide for individual differences of intellect, capacity, and educational background, present units of work functional in nature and dealing with the common things of life. Many boys who have been failures in school before coming to us seem to attain a certain degree of success and benefit from this type of work.

Holidays were observed throughout the year with selected programs appropriate to the day. The school paper published by the boys is an increasingly important factor in the school's community life. Not only is the school kept informed on items of interest to the boys, but some opportunity for creative expression is offered.

The orientation course planned to introduce new boys into the school, and offered tentatively last year, has been presented again. Familiarity with the organization, purpose, and function of the school tends to smooth a boy's passage through the school and helps to create a better spirit in the school. Constantly increasing attention to the individual boy's needs results in better group living without sacrificing group standards.

The cottage system based as it is on a careful grouping of boys on a personality basis offers the most obvious opportunity for teaching them how to live together harmoniously and with respect for the rights, privileges, and property of their cottage mates. Cottage recreational activities have been planned, frequently by the cottage council in cooperation with the staff members in charge. Wholesome programs for using leisure time are fostered, sponsored, and encouraged. Each cottage produces and presents its own annual play as well as monthly skits. Informal musical activities, including harmonica bands, are growing in the cottages.

Our representative athletic teams in football, baseball, and basketball acquitted themselves creditably in the interscholastic competition. Wholesome entertainment for the school, and excellent experiences in sportsmanship for the squads are outgrowths of these activities.

A playground championship was sponsored this year, in which every athletic contest played between cottages or individuals was recorded. This helped considerably to keep interest in the programs alive throughout a long season. Staff members frequently joined in with boys in recreation periods. This tended to develop a generally fine morale throughout the school. As usual, all non-swimmers were taught to swim.

Religious exercises for all boys were held regularly as heretofore. Confirmation was administered to a group of Catholic boys; plans have been laid for a retreat for Catholic boys at the school; and the annual Christmas play is religious in nature and very suitable to the season.

In trying to readjust boys, family relationships must be considered. Visits to the boy by his parents frequently offer splendid opportunities to staff members to interpret the boy's needs and progress to his family.

The best thought in the field of vocational education indicates that the development of good work habits is of more significance than the development of specific skills. The maintenance work in the school, providing, as it does, a maximum variety of every-day tasks, results in many opportunities for teaching boys how to work. These opportunities are utilized to provide chances for success and to develop self confidence in boys of varying degrees of capacity—social as well as mental and physical.

Not only is the regular maintenance work of the school organized for the best interests of the boys, but also special projects have been completed during the past year. The following are among the most important:—About 500 feet of connecting service tunnel, extending the present tunnel southeast, was constructed (this item includes about 375 cubic feet of reinforced concrete and 3,500 cubic yards of excavation); a cottage was remodelled and refurnished throughout—the clothes rooms have been moved to the basement and interior basement walls removed to allow better supervision of boys when grouped in the basement; one staff residence was refinished and a downstairs bathroom installed, and the heating system remodeled.

The disastrous hurricane of September 21st, although it set the school a tremendous task, has also given exceptional chance for varied and interesting vocational work for the boys for the next two years at least. The hurricane uprooted over half of the pine trees on the school property, totaling about 800,000 feet of timber, including the entire pine grove in the rear of the administration building. Nearly every roof suffered some damage, one garage was completely wrecked and the coal and wood storage shed partially damaged. Repairs on the south garage and the wood and coal storage shed are in progress. There was also extensive damage to transmission and telephone lines. Work on roofs and electric transmission is being carried on as rapidly as possible. About fifty poles have been set and nearly all street lights are in service.

The fire menace due to fallen timber is being removed as rapidly as possible by limbing and topping all fallen trees and burning the brush. This work is proceeding rapidly and will be completed before Spring. Plans are under-way for sawing fallen timber.

As another step in modernizing the dairy, a milking machine was installed.

Oil burners were installed in the Infirmary and in one of the staff residences.

New laundry equipment purchased during the year included a new tub and one motor driven extractor. A new dryer has been ordered, but not delivered. The installation of the above-mentioned machines completes the modernization of the laundry with the exception of one extractor, which it is hoped will be installed in the near future.

The farm provides another fine opportunity for vocational training and the development of good work habits, and is, as always, an important factor in assuring a well-balanced and attractive diet for the boys. Some of the most noticeable items produced for school consumption are as follows:—204,447 quarts of milk; 12,420 dozens of eggs; 13,599 pounds of poultry; 1,289 bushels of potatoes; and 38,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables.

Last year attention was called to the great need of a well-organized plan for in-service training for the staff members. With the establishment of the position of supervisor of education such a plan is being carried out. A course, covering certain fundamental principles and policies applicable to daily problems, has been prepared for all staff members dealing with boys. The course, meeting once each week during the winter months, is already resulting in a better understanding of and a greater interest in the individual boy.

## REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

ERNEST W. MITCHELL

The work of interviewing boys, collecting data and classifying cases for clinical discussion has been continued by the psychologist at the Industrial School for Boys. New boys were interviewed by the psychologist upon arrival. Boys who failed on parole and who were returned to the school were also interviewed in an effort to find specific causes of failure and to assist in making future plans for training and readjustment.



During the past year the psychologist has conducted the following interviews: of commitments, 324; of boys returned from supervision, 145; of treatment cases, 251; and of re-classification cases, 73—a total of 793. Recommendations were made in special cases being considered for transfer to other institutions.

The psychologist has found great value in meeting parents when they visit the school. Talks with parents lead to more detailed knowledge of the boy and offer opportunity for advising with and counselling boys' parents in regard to handling youngsters on parole and in interpreting to them the work and purpose of the school.

The school has had the part-time services of a psychometrist who has in the past year tested some two hundred and ten boys. The Kuhlmann-Anderson battery of general intelligence tests has been used to supplement the Stanford-Binet tests in certain instances. They are especially helpful as a check on the Binet when there is reason to feel that the Binet is not particularly valid. Where more detailed information is needed in special cases, the Detroit Tests of Learning Aptitude have been used. Some experimentation in the field of personality testing has been done and it is hoped that more may be done in the future.

An analysis of the intelligence ratings of boys committed during the past year shows that about 20% were feeble-minded, about 65% were of borderline and dull normal intelligence, and about 15% were of normal intelligence. Stated in tabular form by percentages the distribution is as follows: To 10 years, 19.9%; from 10 years to 14 years, 63.4%; and from 14 years up, 16.5%. There was an increase of 4% in the feeble-minded group over last year. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that there were 36 boys committed with mental ages below nine years, as compared to 13 boys in the same group the preceding year.

#### REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1938 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 390.  
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,111.  
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 371.  
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,234.  
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 371.  
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 365.  
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 48.  
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.  
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 13.  
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.5.  
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 327.  
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 438.  
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 125.  
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:  
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.  
 Special cases:—Pneumonia, 1; osteomyelitis, 2; chronic nephritis, 1; mesenteric adonitis, 1.  
 Fractures:—Clavicle, 1; metacarpals, 3.  
 X-ray taken, 81.  
 Average gain in weight, 12 pounds.

#### *Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.*

Number of amalgam fillings, 54; of cement fillings, 27; of porcelain fillings, 77; of cleanings, 277; of extractions, 267; novocaine administrations, 257.

#### *Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 207.  
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 144.  
 Number of inmates given glasses, 27.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 29.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 2.  
 Number of inmates given treatment for sinus, 7.  
 Operations on nose, 2.  
 Operation on ear, 1.  
 Operations on throat, 9.  
 Consultations, 12.

# STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1938.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1937.....	300	
Committed during the year.....	313	
Re-committed during the year.....	4	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	10	
Returned by order of Superintendent Boys Parole Branch.....	37	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	90	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	9	
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	9	
Returned from leave of absence.....	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Boston State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	3	
Returned from Court.....	3	
		800
Paroled.....	313	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	125	
Granted leave of absence.....	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	14	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	3	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	3	
Taken to court on habeas and held.....	9	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Returned to custody of New Hampshire State Hospital.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	26	
		520
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1938.....		280

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	114
Both parents foreign born.....	109
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	30
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	26
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	7
Father native born and mother unknown.....	6
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	8
Mother native born and father unknown.....	8
Nativity of parents unknown.....	19
Total.....	327

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Born in the United States.....	313
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 13; Ireland, 1).....	14
Total.....	327

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Larceny.....	79	Assault.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	38	Assault and battery.....	5
Breaking and entering and larceny....	66	Indecent assault.....	2
Attempted breaking and entering....	5	Carrying revolver.....	1
Attempted larceny.....	2	Carrying concealed weapon.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Forgery.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	52	Uttering forged instrument.....	1
Burglary.....	3	Lewdness.....	6
Possession of burglarious implements.	1	Unnatural act.....	2
Arson.....	3	Fornication.....	1
Destruction of property.....	1	Incest.....	1
Malicious injury to property.....	4	Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.	29
Interfering with New England Tele- phone and Telegraph line.....	1	Failure on parole.....	9
Armed robbery.....	2	Being a runaway.....	4
Attempted armed robbery.....	2	Idle and disorderly.....	1
Robbery not armed.....	1	Total.....	*327

\*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	213
Had father only .....	26
Had mother only .....	64
Mother dead and father unknown.....	3
Had foster parents .....	1
Parents unknown .....	9
Both parents dead .....	11
Had step-father .....	23
Had step-mother .....	12
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	52
Parents separated .....	33
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	121
Had parents owning residence .....	43
Had attended school within a year .....	109
Had attended school within two years .....	57
Had attended school within three years .....	19
Had attended school within four years .....	8
Were attending school .....	134
Had been in court before.....	290
Had drunk intoxicating liquors .....	28
Had used tobacco .....	255
Had been inmates of another institution.....	72

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16 .....	125	Over eighteen .....	2
16-17 .....	139		
17-18 .....	61	Total .....	327

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Ungraded class .....	25	In 8th grade .....	70
In 4th grade or below.....	6	In High School .....	134
In 5th grade .....	8		
In 6th grade .....	21	Total .....	327
In 7th grade .....	63		

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1938.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS
1 .....	— 4	56 .....	— 11
5 .....	— 5	36 .....	1 —
1 .....	— 6	14 .....	1 1
1 .....	— 7	5 .....	1 2
23 .....	— 8	1 .....	1 3
82 .....	— 9	1 .....	1 4
85 .....	— 10	2 .....	1 5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 313; average length of stay in school, 10 months.

## REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
Receipts		
Income.		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$60.91	
Sales .....	689.10	
		\$750.01
Refunds of previous years.....		2.19
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Advance .....	\$13,000.00	
On account of maintenance.....	109,905.60	
Refunds .....	16.47	
		122,922.07
<i>Payments</i>		
		\$123,674.27
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income .....	\$750.01	
Refunds, account maintenance .....	16.47	
Refunds, previous years .....	2.19	
		768.67
Maintenance Appropriations:		
On account of maintenance .....	\$109,905.60	
Return of advance .....	13,000.00	
		122,905.60
		\$123,674.27



## MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$937.48
Appropriation, current year .....	205,050.00
	<u>\$205,987.48</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....	198,378.02
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	<u>\$7,609.46</u>
<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>	
Personal services .....	\$108,010.00
Religious instruction .....	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	2,481.59
Food .....	19,034.61
Clothing and materials .....	9,515.99
Heat and other plant operations .....	16,087.85
Medical and general care .....	4,152.97
Furnishings and household supplies .....	6,252.84
Farm .....	14,718.20
Garage and grounds .....	2,600.15
Repairs, ordinary .....	4,994.20
Repairs and renewals .....	<u>8,529.62</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$198,378.02</u>

*Special Appropriations*

For purchase of land (1938):	
Whole amount .....	\$2,000.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	
Balance at end of year .....	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
For hurricane and flood damage at Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass. ....	
Whole amount .....	\$25,400.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938) .....	<u>3,706.44</u>
Balance at end of year .....	<u>\$21,693.56</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 312.

Total cost for maintenance, \$198,378.02.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.23.

Receipts from sales, \$689.10.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0425.

All other institution receipts, \$63.10.

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$.0039.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$12.18.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY,  
*Comptroller.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1938

## REAL ESTATE

Land .....	\$34,866.80
Buildings .....	<u>649,234.95</u>
Total real estate .....	<u>\$684,101.75</u>

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property .....	<u>150,718.71</u>
Total valuation of property .....	<u>\$834,820.46</u>

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

*Number in the Institution*

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	300	—	300
Number received during the year.....	500	—	500
Number passing out of the institution during the year .....	520	—	520
Number at end of the fiscal year .....	280	—	280
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year) .....	312	—	312
Number of individuals actually represented .....	691	—	691
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly) .....	81	24	105

*Number in Care of Parole Branch*

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1937.....	1,015
Number of boys paroled during year 1938.....	<u>438</u>
	1,453
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	<u>478</u>
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1938.....	975
Net loss .....	<u>40</u>

*Expenditures for the Institution*

## Current Expenses\*

1. Salaries .....	\$108,010.00
2. Subsistence .....	19,034.61
3. Clothing .....	9,515.99
4. Ordinary repairs .....	4,994.20
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses .....	56,823.22
Total for institution .....	\$198,378.02

*Expenditures for Parole Branch*

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 23).

## \*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL  
Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

## BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

Report is herewith submitted concerning the activities of the Boys Parole Branch for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

On November 30, 1938, there were 2,061 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,086 boys under supervision from Lyman School for Boys, and 975 boys under supervision from Industrial School for Boys.

It is one of the duties of the Boys Parole Branch to report to the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools the condition of all boys under supervision. When a boy is committed to the care of the Trustees, the visitors call upon the boy's parents and thoroughly investigate home conditions. The visitors endeavor to ascertain the mental status of the boy as well as his physical condition, so that the Trustees may be in a better position to know what is best to do to assist the boy. Many of the wards are children whose homes have been broken or who have no home. It is necessary that as much as possible be learned concerning the habits of the boy so that if it becomes necessary to place the boy in a foster home, the Trustees may know and understand the type of boy with whom they are dealing.

The members of the staff of the Boys Parole Branch are the outside contact for both the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. Whenever sickness or any other situation arises, the superintendent of the school notifies this branch, which in turn takes up the outside situation. When word is received at either school that an immediate member of a boy's family is seriously ill or has passed away, investigation is made to ascertain the nature of the illness or death, so that no unnecessary risk is taken which might endanger the health of the boys or the personnel at the school.

Very close supervision is given boys who have been placed in foster homes, whether to work for wages, or at board to attend school. It is pleasing to note that higher wages have been secured for boys who have received their training at either the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough or the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. When the fact is taken into consideration that all of the boys received by this department have not done well in the community, it may be understood readily that many times it is necessary to relocate a ward a number of times before a proper adjustment is made.

The visitors report that in the industrial centers of the Commonwealth, it has been more difficult to secure employment during the past year than in the

year previous. They have been alert to assist wards to secure work on Federal projects. It will be recalled that in September, this Commonwealth was visited by a severe wind storm and considerable damage resulted. The visitors were able to secure employment for many of the boys in helping clear the debris and other damage caused by the hurricane.

It has been possible to secure employment for the boys who have been trained in the general kitchen and cook house. Higher wages are being received at the present time for the farm boys and on many occasions, the demand for boys to work on farms has exceeded the supply. It appears that employers are willing to pay higher wages for thoroughly trained boys. Both schools are cooperating with the parole branch to this end. All boys, of course, are not fitted for farm work and the Boys Parole Branch endeavors to secure employment for boys in the sphere to which they may be best adapted. It may be seen readily that the visitor doing placement work must spend a great deal of his time making adjustments and relocating boys.

The general health of the boys has been excellent. As may be expected, there have been emergency cases, such as accidents, appendicitis, and other illnesses, but the visitors have assisted in removing the boy to the proper place for hospitalization or treatment. The visitor who is assigned to visit boys who have been taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital and other hospitals has kept in very close contact with the hospital and boys and has reported regularly as to the progress and needs of the patients.

The savings system as instituted by the Trustees has proved highly valuable. Many of the boys have been able to assist at home from time to time from their savings. A total of 198 accounts showed deposits of \$8,185.65.

Attention is called to the splendid cooperation and assistance received from both public and private welfare agencies. The courts are calling more frequently upon the members of the staff for advice in the disposition of the cases of wards who may appear before them. The various police departments have been quick to render assistance if an emergency existed and splendid cooperation has been received from hospitals, courts, probation officers and other officials. As heretofore, grateful acknowledgment is made for the assistance which has been received from the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 74 boys—36 of whom were under supervision from Lyman School for Boys and 38 under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

During the year 1938, the superintendent held 837 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 514 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 386 conferences concerning boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the superintendents of the training schools. Twelve hundred and fourteen (1,214) conferences were held at the office with boys who had called, seeking advice or employment. Seven hundred and nine (709) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes; some from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs; and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 37 foster homes during the year 1938.

From the Lyman School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 330 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages, 37 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board, 117 boys—a total of 484 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 377 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes, 61 boys—a total of 438 boys. During the fiscal year 345 boys of the total of 1,711 boys under supervision were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—282 boys for violation of parole, and 63 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number 237 boys were returned from their own homes and 108 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 145 of the total of 1,453 boys under



supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—127 boys for violation of parole, and 18 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above-mentioned number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 32 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 27,416 visits during the year 1938—15,006 to boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,410 to boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,729 home investigations made and 336 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 977 relocations made. One hundred four (104) investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release under supervision of boys from the schools were made.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS' PAROLE BRANCH

### I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1937.....	1,227
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1938.....	484
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1938.....	1,711
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1938.....	345
Became of age during year.....	180
Boys committed to Industrial School for Boys during year.....	26
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys.....	2
Discharged as an unfit subject.....	1
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	36
	625
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1938.....	1,086
Net loss.....	141

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1938*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14	1.29
At board, attending school.....	67	6.17
Attending school, not boarded.....	252	23.22
Employed on farms.....	41	3.78
In mills (textile).....	15	1.38
In other mills and factories.....	40	3.68
In machine shops.....	4	.37
In shoe shops.....	7	.64
Clerks and in stores.....	17	1.57
In printing plants.....	1	.09
Messengers and doing errands.....	7	.64
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	29	2.67
Classed as laborers.....	21	1.93
In different occupations.....	86	7.92
Odd jobs.....	64	5.89
Occupations unknown.....	2	.18
Recently released.....	40	3.68
In other institutions.....	23	2.12
Ill.....	7	.64
Idle.....	139	12.80
Whereabouts unknown.....	36	3.32
Out of Commonwealth.....	48	4.42
Working on local welfare project.....	5	.46
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	63	5.80
On Federal projects.....	58	5.34
	1,086	100.00

The records of the above 1,086 boys show that at the time of the last report 819, or 75.41 per cent, were doing well; 104, or 9.58 per cent, were doing fairly well; 77, or 7.09 per cent, were doing badly; 48, or 4.42 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 36, or 3.32 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 2 boys, or .18 per cent, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	330
Number of boys paroled to others.....	37
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	117
Total number of boys paroled within the year and becoming subjects to visitation.....	484
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1938.....	67

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch.....	140
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	143
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	32
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	30
Total number returned.....	345

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	11	6.11
On farms .....	4	2.22
In textile mills .....	2	1.11
Chauffeurs .....	7	3.89
Clerks .....	5	2.79
In factories .....	23	12.78
In different occupations .....	18	9.99
Odd jobs .....	11	6.11
In institutions .....	5	2.79
Laborers .....	7	3.89
Idle .....	27	14.99
Occupations unknown .....	1	.56
Ill .....	1	.56
Whereabouts unknown .....	22	12.22
Out of the Commonwealth .....	7	3.89
Working on local welfare project .....	2	1.11
In Civilian Conservation Corps .....	7	3.89
On Federal Projects .....	20	11.10
	180	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well .....	116	64.44
Doing fairly well .....	23	12.78
Doing badly .....	19	10.56
Whereabouts and conduct unknown .....	22	12.22
	180	100.00

During the year 12 boys who became of age in 1938 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1938, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14
On parole to parents, or with other relatives.....	880
On parole to others .....	41
On parole at board .....	67
On parole out of Commonwealth.....	48
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown.....	36
Total outside the School.....	1,086

## II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1937.....	1,015
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1938.....	438
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1938.....	1,453
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1938 .....	145
Became of age during year .....	219
Committed to other institutions during year.....	70
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	38
Died during year .....	2
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	4
	478
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1938.....	975
Net loss .....	40

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	26	2.67
Machinists .....	5	.51

Employed on farms .....	52	5.33
In textile mills .....	21	2.15
Other factories .....	40	4.10
In shoe shops .....	18	1.85
Clerks and working in stores .....	28	2.87
Classed as laborers .....	34	3.49
Teamsters and truck drivers .....	55	5.65
Printing .....	3	.31
In miscellaneous occupations .....	94	9.64
Doing odd jobs .....	67	6.88
Recently released .....	40	4.10
In institutions .....	50	5.13
Idle .....	130	13.33
In school .....	32	3.28
Ill .....	5	.51
Out of the Commonwealth .....	40	4.10
Whereabouts unknown .....	40	4.10
Occupations unknown .....	5	.51
Working on local welfare project .....	13	1.33
In Civilian Conservation Corps .....	90	9.23
On Federal projects .....	87	8.93
	975	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 975 boys show that at the time of the last report 720, or 73.85 per cent, were doing well; 102, or 10.46 per cent, were doing fairly well; 68, or 6.98 per cent, were doing poorly; 40, or 4.10 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 40, or 4.10 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 5, or .51 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines .....	3	1.37
Chauffeurs .....	6	2.74
Employed on farms .....	11	5.02
In textile mills, other mills and factories .....	28	12.79
Clerks .....	5	2.28
Classed as laborers .....	13	5.94
Odd jobs .....	8	3.65
In different occupations .....	18	8.22
Idle .....	39	17.81
In school .....	1	.45
Ill .....	1	.45
In other institutions .....	8	3.65
Out of the Commonwealth .....	15	6.86
Whereabouts unknown .....	34	15.53
In Civilian Conservation Corps .....	14	6.39
Working on local welfare project .....	3	1.37
On Federal Projects .....	12	5.48
	219	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well .....	103	47.03
Doing fairly well .....	44	20.09
Doing badly .....	38	17.35
Whereabouts and conduct unknown .....	34	15.53
	219	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1938 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

### III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1938.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks .....		\$47,775.49
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors .....	\$1,979.19	
Auto hire for visitors and use of visitors' own autos .....	13,233.38	
Telephone and telegraph .....	1,767.22	
Travel of boys .....	2,501.64	
Auto hire for boys .....	85.90	
		\$19,567.33
Office Expenses:		
Postage .....	\$821.75	
Stationery and office supplies .....	511.78	
Telephone and telegraph .....	749.35	
Rent .....	1,224.84	
Sundries .....	159.73	
		\$3,467.45



## Boys Boarded Out:

Board .....	\$16,873.91	
Clothing .....	7,474.36	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses) .....	1,201.25	
Miscellaneous .....	174.25	
		\$25,723.77
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$96,534.04
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$7,970.65

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 237 girls and closed with an enrollment of 220 girls; 135 girls were committed, 87 were returned, and 239 were released, the total number of individual girls during the year being 443.

Examination of the mentality of the girls committed during 1938 showed an I. Q. of over 1.00, 9; between .90 and 1.00, 32; between .80 and .90, 40; between .70 and .80, 32; and below .70, 22. Of the above number 7 had an I. Q. below .60. These results were secured by means of the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon and Kuhlmann-Anderson tests.

From the above findings of the mentality of the children, it is evident that a very long period of training would seem beneficial and necessary if successful results are to be obtained.

The problems of delinquent girls with anti-social tendencies and failure to adjust in community life with resultant court action, and commitment to the Industrial School, are many and varied. It is, therefore, the duty and responsibility of the school to study and to deal intelligently and with understanding sympathy, with these girls, that they may have a clearer realization of community requirements and a better understanding of good citizenship. The work of the School is planned and operated with this outlook in view, the main purpose being character building, formation of good habits, self-control, stability, and a better understanding of spiritual values.

To accomplish these results, the school provides regular hours for work, play, and sleep; wholesome living conditions, together with a well-defined program of industrial and academic training, with responsibility given to each child as her part in the life of the school. Since many of the children who come to the school have little knowledge of wholesome living conditions, household duties are stressed in order that they may receive this much needed training. These accomplishments all serve as a preparation and training for her later life in the community and the responsibility which she must assume when she returns there.

Religious instruction given by the representatives of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths is both helpful and beneficial.

The school system is made up of a receiving cottage, a central school building, and a cottage set apart from the main group, where girls of low mental ability receive training.

In the receiving cottage, girls are required to take the elementary course in sewing, review fundamental requirements in school work, and more important than all, are given an understanding of the purpose of the school and are taught to fit into its daily life.

At another cottage, mentally handicapped girls are placed, where training is given in academic and hand work, with special attention to their particular needs.

A well-equipped central school building is designed to provide broad educational and industrial training, based on individual needs and abilities.

In the academic department, fundamental school work is stressed, inasmuch as many of the girls are returned to public school after leaving the institution. It is therefore essential to meet the minimum requirements of the various grades according to standards established in the public schools, and to add such subjects as practicable for the development of the individual.

An effort is made to discover the girl's interests, to build on these, and gradually to add, or create others, if normal wholesome interests seem lacking,

in order that all may realize that the school is maintained to afford opportunity for advancement. The course of study and training is made sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the individual.

All grades are represented from the first grade through the third year of high school. Commercial work is provided for the high school classes. This includes business training, typewriting, shorthand, and bookkeeping.

An important course, along industrial lines, is instruction in sewing, from elementary work through dressmaking. The use of commercial patterns is taught, with particular attention given to the types of material as to cost, wearing quality, and suitability for various occasions. The choice of color and line for different individuals is also studied. At the close of the school year the advanced dressmaking class presented a style show in the school building as a part of the commencement program, which proved a great success. There was an attractive exhibition of cotton and silk dresses. Music for the occasion was provided by one of the girls who had taken piano lessons during the year.

Instruction in handicrafts includes a variety of work, such as rug-making, reed and raffia work, baskets and trays. Knitting was added this year, as well as the making of book-ends and plaques of tin with hammered design. Drawing is in charge of the teacher in handicrafts, who either gives the lessons personally in the grades, or plans the work of the classroom teachers with special instruction for individual girls showing ability and interest.

Much emphasis is placed on instruction in cooking, including both practical and theoretical work. One hundred eight (108) girls were enrolled in this class during the year, with lessons planned on the meal basis, this training being preliminary to the regular cottage kitchen training. A display of the work done was shown as a part of the annual June exhibit, which consisted of posters illustrating balanced meals, methods of food selection, an invalid tray, a nutritious school lunch, and other examples of prepared foods.

Training in physical education is considered an important part of the educational system. A well-equipped gymnasium is located in the central school building, and is supplemented when weather permits by a playground large enough for the use of all the girls. Physical education and posture classes are held in school time and form an integral part of the regular schedule. A volley ball tournament between cottages was played in the evening in the gymnasium during the winter months.

A Leadership Club of ten girls took charge of all groups on the playground, promoting good sportsmanship and wielding an influence for the development of character which extended beyond the playground.

Music has a very definite place in the educational program. The instructor directs the chorus work of the entire school, teaching both religious and secular music and training a choir of 40 voices. A Junior Choir of the younger children meets in the Chapel for one hour each week. Girls who show interest and ability are allowed to take piano lessons.

Pageantry in connection with Christmas, Easter, and the commencement season is also included in this department. "The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds" was presented on Christmas; "The Garden of Galilee" at Easter; and music incidental to the play selected for the graduation exercises was given in June.

A magazine, "Stepping Stones," was published by the second and third year high school girls, under the direction of the English teacher, largely literary in nature and representing the required work in composition in those classes.

The library forms a part of the school system and is in constant use. Many books have been added to the collection during the year.

Assemblies have been held on Friday afternoons, contributing much to the general morale. Teachers and girls meet together, all grades are represented, and the subject matter presented is based on work done in the various academic and industrial classes, providing a common understanding of accomplishments throughout the school, and affording an opportunity to bring before the entire group matters of general school interest. Every holiday both religious and

secular has been observed with a program designed to teach the girls the real significance of the day.

The graduation exercises of the eighth grade were held on June 25. A play, "The Blue Wigwam," was presented. There were 18 members in the graduating class this year. Exhibits of school and cottage work were held in the school building.

With the exception of prevailing colds, the health of the children has been exceptionally good.

The farm season was not favorable due to heavy rains and flood conditions, and although the production was low, a fair crop of potatoes was harvested. The dairy supplied over 215,000 pounds of milk, and about 2,750 pounds of beef; 7,022 dozens of eggs and 3,362 pounds of chicken were produced by the poultry division, and 12,457 pounds of pork were furnished.

The hurricane of September the 21st brought damage and destruction to the institution buildings and grounds. Severe damage was done by the uprooting of many of the fine old shade trees as well as pine trees, totaling about 100,000 feet of timber. The institution was without electric light and proper telephone service for about two months, due to the damage done to the local power lines and telephone system. Damage done to roofs and chimneys was repaired as soon as possible. The services of several wood-choppers were secured to remove the fallen branches which were a fire hazard, and work has not as yet reached completion. There was no injury to any of the girls or employees of the institution as a result of the hurricane.

Among the improvements for the year were an organ purchased for the Chapel, a dressing room built in the Chapel basement, and a motion picture booth placed in the balcony of the Chapel, thereby affording a larger seating capacity.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1938, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 384.  
 Number of visits by other physicians, 21.  
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 15,916.  
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 636.  
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 3.  
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 135.  
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 77.  
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 646.  
 Number of smears taken, 552.  
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,389.  
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.  
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 32.  
 Number of inmates pregnant when committed, 13.  
 Number of inmates returned pregnant, 7.  
 Number of X-rays taken, 13.  
 Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 4.  
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 2.  
 Number of inmates examined on leaving school, 120.  
 Number of inmates taken to foot specialists, 2; to dentists, 2.

### *Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—*

Number of visits, 24.  
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 131.  
 Number of other eye examinations, 153.  
 Number of other ear examinations, 37.  
 Number of other nose examinations, 15.  
 Number of other throat examinations, 17.  
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 46.  
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 121.  
 Number of inmates whose glasses were examined, 53.  
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 129.  
 Number of inmates returned whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 47.  
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.  
 Total number of inmates seen, 591.



*Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox:—*

Number of visits made, 47.	Pulp removed, 2.
Amalgam fillings, 985.	Treatments, 58.
Enamel fillings, 116.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 132.
Cement fillings, 65.	Gold inlay, 2.
Extractions, 180.	Trubyte crown, 4.
Novocaine administrations, 180.	Partial plates, 2.
Cleansings, 208.	Impressions, 11.
	Number of inmates seen, 1,003.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

**TABLE 36.—Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.**

In the school November 30, 1937.....	237	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1937.....	503	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1937.....	740	
Committed during year ending November 30, 1938.....	135	
		875
Attained majority during year November 30, 1938.....	89	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	36	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	22	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Died .....	2	
		150
Total number in custody, November 30, 1938.....		725

**TABLE 37.—Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

In the Industrial School November 30, 1937.....	237	
Since committed .....	135	
		372
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	4	
From absence without leave.....	6	
From hospitals .....	20	
		30
Returned from parole:		
For medical care .....	9	
For further training .....	10	
For violation of parole .....	34	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	4	
		57
		87
Released from school:		459
On parole to parents or relatives.....	89	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	14	
On parole to other families for wages.....	74	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	5	
Leave of absence .....	4	
Absence without leave .....	12	
Transferred to hospitals .....	26	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	2	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	4	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-minded.....	7	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Died .....	1	
		239
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1938.....		220

**TABLE 38.—Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1938.**

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1 .....	—	2 <sup>1</sup>	4 .....	1	—	3 .....	2	2
1 .....	—	11 <sup>1</sup>	5 .....	1	1	1 .....	2	3
1 .....	—	26 <sup>1</sup>	6 .....	1	2	1 .....	2	4
1 .....	—	27 <sup>1</sup>	2 .....	1	3	4 .....	2	5
1 .....	—	1	7 .....	1	4	1 .....	2	7
4 .....	—	2	7 .....	1	5	2 .....	2	9
2 .....	—	3	11 .....	1	6	1 .....	2	11
3 .....	—	4	10 .....	1	7	1 .....	3	—

1	.....	—	5	7	.....	1	8	1	.....	3	2
2	.....	—	6	7	.....	1	9	2	.....	3	5
3	.....	—	7	12	.....	1	10	1	.....	3	8
2	.....	—	9	4	.....	1	11	1	.....	3	9
4	.....	—	10	4	.....	2	—	1	.....	4	1
3	.....	—	11	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4

<sup>1</sup>Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 140; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 12 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

**TABLE 39.—Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

Being an idle and disorderly person.....	1
Being a lewd person.....	1
Being a lewd person in behavior.....	1
Being a lewd person in speech and behavior.....	1
Being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	10
Delinquent.....	2
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	1
Fornication.....	7
Lewdness.....	13
Larceny.....	4
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	2
Attempt to burn a dwelling.....	1
Runaway.....	10
Stubborn child.....	67
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship.....	14

Total number committed..... \*135

\*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

**TABLE 40.—Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

Between 10 and 11 years.....	1	Between 14 and 15 years.....	31
Between 11 and 12 years.....	5	Between 15 and 16 years.....	32
Between 12 and 13 years.....	4	Between 16 and 17 years.....	48
Between 13 and 14 years.....	11	Between 17 and 18 years.....	3

Total number committed..... 135

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 10 days.

**TABLE 41.—Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

Born in the United States.....	133
Foreign born (Canada, 2).....	2

Total number committed..... 135

**TABLE 42.—Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

Both parents born in the United States..	54	Father unknown and mother native born	3
Both parents foreign born.....	47	Father foreign born and mother unknown	—
Father native born and mother foreign	12	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
Father foreign born and mother native..	18		

Total number committed..... 135

**TABLE 43.—Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

In school.....	98	Waitress.....	2
Housework.....	19	Factory.....	5
Idle.....	11		

Total number committed..... 135

**TABLE 44.—Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.**

In high school (1st year).....	14	In Grade VI.....	26
In high school (2nd year).....	6	In Grade V.....	15
In high school (3rd year).....	3	In Grade IV.....	4
In Grade X.....	1	In Grade III.....	3
In Grade IX.....	14	In special classes.....	5
In Grade VIII.....	19		
In Grade VII.....	25		

Total number committed..... 135

In school when committed.....	98	Out of school between 2 and 3 years ..	5
Out of school less than one year.....	20	Out of school between 3 and 4 years ..	3
Out of school between 1 and 2 years ..	9		

Total number committed..... 135

# REPORT OF TREASURER

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

### CASH ACCOUNT

#### Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$14.42	
Sales .....	613.43	
Miscellaneous .....	42.60	
		\$700.45

#### Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

<i>Appropriations:</i>		
Advance .....	\$10,000.00	
On account of maintenance .....	85,447.45	
Maintenance refunds .....	28.71	
		95,476.16
		\$96,176.61

#### Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Institution income .....	700.45	
Refunds, account maintenance .....	28.71	
		\$729.16

<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$85,447.45	
Return of advance .....	10,000.00	
		95,447.45
		\$96,176.61

#### Maintenance

Appropriation, current year .....	\$161,715.00	
Expenses (as analyzed below) .....	154,369.83	
		\$7,345.17

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

#### Analysis of Expenses

Personal services .....	\$82,969.53	
Religious instruction .....	1,635.00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses .....	1,507.85	
Food .....	13,795.26	
Clothing and materials .....	6,499.38	
Heat and other plant operations .....	17,671.87	
Medical and general care .....	2,852.58	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	5,798.35	
Farm .....	8,827.11	
Garage and grounds .....	2,286.20	
Repairs, ordinary .....	4,687.38	
Repairs and renewals .....	5,839.32	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$154,369.83

#### Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous year	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant..	\$3,950.	\$3,669.54	\$233.35	\$47.11
Hurricane Damage .....	9,300.		3,198.48	6,101.52
During the year the average number of inmates has been 248.88.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$154,369.83.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.927				
Receipt from sales, \$613.43.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0474.				
All other institution receipts, \$87.02.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0057.				
Net weekly per capita, \$11.8739.				

Financial Statement Verified.  
Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY

### November 30, 1938

#### REAL ESTATE

Land .....	\$22,680.09	
Buildings .....	503,349.37	
Total real estate .....		\$526,029.46

#### PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property .....		120,881.13
Total valuation of property .....		\$646,910.59



## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

*Number in Institution*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year .....	—	237	237
Number received during year (committed, 135, returned from parole, 87) .....	—	213	213
Number passing out of the institution during the year .....	—	239	239
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution .....	—	220	220
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) .....	—	248.88	248.88
during the year .....	—	248.88	248.88
Average number of officers and employees during the year .....	25	65	90

*Number in Care of Parole Branch*

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year .....	677
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody .....	150
Employees of parole branch .....	18

*Expenditures for the Institution*

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries .....	\$82,969.53
2. Subsistence .....	13,795.26
3. Clothing .....	6,499.38
4. Ordinary repairs .....	4,687.38
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses .....	46,418.28
Total for institution .....	\$154,369.83
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.	
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.	

## GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Many years ago a prominent Boston woman, Miss Elizabeth Putnam, a Trustee of the State Industrial Schools from 1880 to 1904, became intensely interested in the girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and it was through her initiative that a woman was appointed superintendent in 1885, a position formerly held by a man. When she learned that men agents of the State Board of Charity escorted and visited the girls on parole from the Industrial School, Miss Putnam volunteered her services to the State Board of Charity and interested many of her women friends, who offered to assist the State in the supervision of these girls. For several years Miss Putnam assumed the expense of keeping the records of these girls. It was through her firm determination and unflagging energy and that of her friends that the Legislature was influenced to appropriate money for a separate department to supervise and care for the girls paroled from the Industrial School. The first parole superintendent was appointed in 1900; her staff of workers consisted of one stenographer and two visitors. From that time on all girls leaving the Industrial School came under the care and supervision of the new superintendent and gradually the girls who were formerly under the supervision of the State Board of Charity were taken over by the new Parole Department.

According to the dictionary the word *parole* means "word of honor" or "pledged by word of mouth." The definition sounds well and looks well in print, but promises of good behavior are not always a guarantee of good conduct. Many of the girls who leave the school are emotionally unstable, or of low mentality, or unreliable, or very easily influenced, and some are all of these, and they present serious problems for community life.

In spite of the girls' promises of good behavior when they leave the Industrial School, they would fail utterly if they were not given close supervision, their recreation carefully chosen, their health safeguarded, and their activities intelligently planned. Even when all this seems to have been well done, many get out of hand.

With the frequent lack of understanding of mental deficiency on the part of girls' foster parents, the visitors are troubled to find homes where their girls may be wisely trained, have wholesome pleasures, and at the same time be reas-

onably happy. It is the visitor's job to work out a normal adaptation between the girl and her daily life. It has been proven to us many times that the girl who is properly adapted to her environment seldom becomes a delinquent again. Because it is not possible always to find a suitable home for a girl, when the need for a change is imperative, it becomes necessary to board her until the home that offers the greatest possibilities of success to her is found. It is through the high standards of living in a good home that the girl learns the right principles of life.

The department works for improvement in every girl, but the standard varies for each, as it should be adjusted to the possibilities and capabilities of the individual girl.

Many of our mentally deficient girls are difficult to handle in the community because they feel their inferiority. They observe that they are considered different from other girls they know, and they over-compensate by becoming behavior problems. There are certain types of mental defectives that adjust better than others because much depends upon the girl's emotional make-up.

The lack of facilities throughout the State for the care of the feeble-minded makes it necessary for the courts to commit to our School many feeble-minded girls who probably would never have become delinquent had they been cared for years before as feeble-minded children.

The feeble-minded consume an undue proportion of our visitors' time. The parole department succeeds in having a few committed each year to the Schools for the Feeble-minded, but every year there are several feeble-minded girls who reach their majority and thus pass from the custody of the Trustees.

In this time of great social distress, the necessity of carefully guarded parole for our girls was never more manifest. If girls were paroled to their own homes with the same unfavorable conditions, into the same neighborhood from which they came, with no prospect of work and meeting often their old delinquent associates, they would not have a fair chance to make good.

It is often difficult for a visitor to make the parents or any of the girl's relatives see the girl's weaknesses or her plausibilities, so that they will heed the advice given. They often do not perceive the necessity for cooperating with the visitor, so usually wait until the girl has run away from home, has become further delinquent, or has made an unfortunate marriage, before asking for help. When the same conditions exist in the girl's home that contributed to the causes which led to her commitment to the School, it is better for her to be paroled under the care of a patient, understanding, resourceful foster mother, until she has built up enough strength of character and common sense to go home and help in working out her own family problems. She has then in her mind a picture of a good foster home as a model of what she wants her own home to be. This has happened more than once as shown in the histories of many honorably discharged girls.

Through the year 1938, 677 individual girls (and 55 babies of unmarried mothers) were cared for by the Girls Parole Branch. On November 30, at the close of the fiscal year, 505 girls were on parole; 87 girls were married, 132 girls were living in foster homes, 188 girls were on parole in their own homes, 12 girls were in convalescent homes, 34 girls were temporarily in institutions for discipline or awaiting development of plans, 3 girls were in custody awaiting trial, 49 girls were either with relatives out of the State or runaways whose whereabouts for the moment was unknown.

The average age of the girls on parole at the end of the year was 18 years and 7 months; 69 girls were under 16 years of age; the age of the youngest girl was 10 years and 8 months.

The mentality of the girls on parole at the end of the year was as follows:—15 girls (3%), supernormal; 102 girls, (20%), normal; 175 girls, (35%), dull normal; 114 girls, (22%), borderline; 99 girls, (20%), feeble-minded. Experience with many of the girls indicates that the matter of a girl's intelligence quotient has been found comparatively less important than her social adaptability.

*Placing and Visiting.*—It was the same Miss Elizabeth Putnam who recognized the advantage of foster home life for children instead of life in the institution. Through her influence the State Legislature granted an appropriation in 1882 for the boarding out of state wards. Prior to this they had been kept in the institution until they were old enough to work out and earn their board. In this way a boarding out or foster home system was started and has been extended year by year.

Throughout the year 1938, 226 different girls were placed in 231 foster homes 341 times. Three hundred ninety-five foster homes were investigated in an attempt to place the right girl in the right home. It is more and more difficult each year to find enough suitable foster homes for the continued training of our girls. Many of the girls are so young and inexperienced that they need much training and supervision. Every year good homes must be given up because the employers cannot give sufficient supervision. It is only the older and more experienced girls who can assume much responsibility. When a girl feels that the right value is placed on her services and a fair money return is given her, she usually rises to the level of work expected of her. When a girl has become accomplished in housework and can safely handle her own wages and spend her leisure time wisely, she is allowed by the Department to find her own work.

Frequent visiting is necessary to keep up the courage and interest of both girl and employer. During a crisis it may be necessary to visit a girl very often until her attitude and her emotional reactions have changed. The trouble may have been caused by a wide variety of reasons, but with patience and understanding, and frequent visits, all difficulties may be adjusted.

The unemployment problem has caused much misery in the girls' families. Ninety of 188 families of the girls living at home were receiving public aid at the close of the year, and 98 girls at home were idle. The visitors were very helpful in getting aid for some of the girls' families, often finding work for a girl's brother or sister and so making the family burden lighter.

The visitors visited with their girls 10,875 times. This includes visits in homes and office. In our effort to do everything possible to keep our girls happy and growing up, 1,756 relocations of girls were necessary.

Sixty-four girls attended the public schools through the year. They were graded as follows:—37 girls enrolled in high schools; 12 in junior high schools; 6 in grammar schools; 2 in primary schools; 2 in ungraded classes; 5 in trade school classes. Two girls graduated from high school in June, and 6 girls are expected to graduate from high school in June, 1939.

*Girls Leaving the Custody of Trustees.*—During the year, 150 girls passed out of the custody of the Trustees, as follows:—Reached their majority, 89; honorably discharged, 36; deceased, 2; discharged as unfit subject, 1; committed to other institutions, 22 (to schools for the feeble-minded, 11; to State Hospitals, 5; to Department for Defective Delinquents, 2; to Department of Mental Health, 1; to Reformatory for Women, 3).

*Honorably Discharges.*—The 36 girls who were honorably discharged through the year had maintained themselves on the level of efficiency and respectability. Twelve girls were married and living in their own homes; 18 girls were living in foster homes; and 6 were living with their own people when honorably discharged. It may be interesting to note the mentality of these girls. Two were supernormal; 6, normal; 20, dull normal; and 8, borderline.

Because the girls who make successes of their lives are not and should not be publicized, few people know that there are many once delinquent girls who have not only become non-delinquent, but have grown up into strong characters and are assets in the communities where they live. Since June of 1912, the Trustees have honorably discharged 1,109 girls. It is a relief to turn from the perplexing problems which many girls have presented throughout the years to the achievements of those who have been honorably discharged.

*Health.*—The health of the girls is of great importance. Many trips are made to hospitals, to doctors and dentists in our effort to forestall any future impairment of health, because much of the girls' success depends upon their



physical and mental condition. Through the year, 325 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors and dentists 989 times. Sixteen different hospitals were used. There were 40 ward patients.

Fifty-five girls were examined at the State hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded. Nineteen were committed to these institutions; many others were diagnosed as committable and applications are on file for their commitment to the proper institutions whenever vacancies occur.

*Trust Fund.*—In 1927 a law was passed to establish a Trust Fund with the unclaimed savings belonging to wards of the Trustees whose whereabouts have been unknown for seven years subsequent to their becoming of age. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Since the passing of this law, 41 girls, while on parole, have been financially assisted in attending business college, in taking up nursing, attending cooking schools, studying music, taking dancing lessons, being tutored in mathematics, attending art schools, studying beauty culture, and in many other ways which were later to prove helpful and beneficial to them. The sum of \$3,462 was spent in helping these wards. On December 1, 1938, the principal of this trust fund was \$12,290.91, and the unexpended income was \$737.70.

*Girls' Savings.*—On November 30, 1938, there were 248 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, amounting to \$8,099.78. There were 15 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 2 between \$200 and \$300; and one girl had saved \$353.93. Cash received from savings, to credit of 252 girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938, amounted to \$12,789.66. Cash withdrawn by 268 girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, vacation, insurance, Christmas gifts and reimbursements to employers in the nature of reparation amounted to \$11,685.64.

*Commitments.*—One hundred thirty-five girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls through 1938. The following facts concerning these girls may indicate some of the causative factors which contributed to their delinquency—Immoral or alcoholic relatives in the home, 93; relatives in penal institutions, 50; relatives in hospitals for the insane, 11; parents separated, 44; parents dead, 37; step-parents, 18; families receiving aid, 81; mothers working out of home, 40; were adopted children, 8; children of unmarried mothers, 16; married when committed, 1; had genito-infectious disease, 54; unmarried mothers with children, 7; pregnant when committed, 13; supervised by other agencies, 116; previous court records, 89; on probation, 68; and in other institutions before commitment, 42. One hundred twenty-four (124) of these girls who were examined mentally prior to commitment were found to be—supernormal, 4%; normal, 22.6%; dull normal, 26.6%; borderline, 26.6%; and feeble-minded, 20.2%.

The following courts committed 123 girls and the Division of Child Guardianship transferred 12 girls: Barnstable County, 2; from Pittsfield, 1; from Bristol County, 8; from Dukes County, 2; from Essex County, 9; from Lawrence District Court, 1; from Peabody District Court, 1; from Franklin County, 1; from Chicopee District Court, 1; from Holyoke District Court, 1; from Springfield District Court, 3; from Middlesex County, 16; from Lowell District Court, 12; from Somerville District Court, 1; from Brookline Municipal Court, 1; from Norfolk County, 5; from Brockton District Court, 2; from Boston Juvenile Court, 16; from the Municipal Courts of Boston, 29; from Chelsea District Court, 4; from Worcester County, 6; from Leominster District Court, 1.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1938, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts .....	151
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	15
On parole in families earning wages.....	114
Attending school, earning wages.....	10
Attending school, boarding .....	3
Attending school, living at home .....	22

In hospitals or convalescent homes .....	12
Married (but still under supervision) .....	87
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	34
Boarding temporarily .....	5
In custody .....	3
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year .....	26
b. Previously .....	18
Institution runaways .....	5
	505
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1938.....	220
	725

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1938.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1937.....	\$8,676.07
Cash received from savings to credit of 252 girls and other <sup>1</sup> sources from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938.....	\$12,789.66
Interest on deposit .....	147.14
By 1,373 deposits with the department.....	12,936.80
	\$21,612.87
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund.....	\$100.47
Cash <sup>2</sup> withdrawn by 268 girls .....	11,685.64
	11,786.11
Balance on deposit November 30, 1938 .....	\$9,826.76

<sup>1</sup>Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.<sup>2</sup>Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1938.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks .....		\$35,460.00
Visitors:		
Travel .....	\$4,251.85	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto .....	3,069.29	
		7,321.14
Office Expenses:		
Advertising .....	153.93	
Postage .....	650.29	
Stationery and office supplies .....	335.57	
Telephone and telegraph .....	1,540.24	
Rent .....	2,088.60	
Sundries .....	112.92	
		4,881.55
Total expended for administration and visiting .....		\$47,662.69
Assistance to girls:		
Board .....	\$3,279.48	
Clothing .....	1,598.54	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work).....	917.68	
Travel .....	1,341.30	
Miscellaneous .....	81.61	
Total expended for girls .....		\$7,218.61
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the In- dustrial School for Girls .....		\$54,881.30

TRUST FUNDS<sup>1</sup>

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
*Lyman School—Lyman Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937.....	\$11,309.78	\$27,826.00	\$39,135.78
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments .....	1,306.93		1,306.93
Balance Nov. 30, 1938.....	\$12,616.71	\$27,826.00	\$40,442.71
	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond .....		\$400.00	
Boston bond .....		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock .....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds .....		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond .....		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds .....		2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds .....		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds .....		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate .....		1.00	
		\$27,826.00	
Cash on hand .....	\$12,616.71		\$40,442.71

*Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938 .....		
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	20,000.00	20,000.00

*Present Investments*

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates .....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co., bonds .....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate .....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

*Income, Lyman Trust Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$7,612.23	\$7,612.23
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investments .....	1,515.00	1,515.00
	\$9,127.23	\$9,127.23
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>		
Lyman School for Boys .....	\$1,710.06	\$1,710.06
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$7,417.17	\$7,417.17

*Lyman School, Lamb Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-38 .....		
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston bond .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

*Income Lamb Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	74.24	\$100.00	\$174.24
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments .....	48.75		48.75
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$122.99	\$100.00	\$222.99
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock .....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand .....	\$122.99		\$222.99

<sup>1</sup> Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

*Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938 .....			
Balance November 30, 1938 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$205.84		\$205.84
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments .....	40.00		40.00
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Industrial School for Girls .....	\$245.84		\$245.84
	\$100.98		\$100.98
Balance Nov. 30, 1938 .....	\$144.86		\$144.86

*Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938 .....			
Balance November 30, 1938 .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds .....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$40.00		\$40.00
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investment .....	\$40.00		\$40.00
Balance Nov. 30, 1938 .....	\$80.00		\$80.00

*Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938 .....		
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds .....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00



*Income, Rogers Book Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$33.31	\$33.31
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investment .....	\$32.50	\$32.50
Balance November 30, 1938.....	\$65.81	\$65.81

*Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Deposited .....	\$103.58	\$97.82	\$201.40
	\$241.27	\$12,051.35	\$12,292.62
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Mass. Training Schools .....	\$1.71		\$1.71
Balance Nov. 30, 1938.....	\$239.56	\$12,051.35	\$12,290.91
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank .....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings .....		7,865.95	
Westboro Savings Bank .....		2,025.91	
Cash .....	\$239.56	\$12,051.35	\$12,290.91

*Income, Female Wards Fund*

Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$635.98	\$635.98
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investments .....	\$278.72	\$278.72
	\$914.70	\$914.70
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>		
Massachusetts Training School .....	\$177.00	\$177.00
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$737.70	\$737.70

*Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund*

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937 .....		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Securities deposited .....		\$292.67	\$292.67
Deposit withdrawn .....	\$200.00		
	\$200.00	\$11,629.97	\$11,629.97
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools .....	\$161.19		\$161.19
Deposit withdrawn .....		\$200.00	
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$38.81	\$11,429.97	\$11,468.78
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others .....		\$11,429.97	
Cash .....	\$38.81		\$11,468.78
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937 .....	\$957.24		\$957.24
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments .....	\$226.74		\$226.74
	\$1,183.98		\$1,183.98
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools .....	\$190.00		\$190.00
Balance November 30, 1938 .....	\$993.98		\$993.98